The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 919

Wednesday, June 14 1738.

'T IS confirm'd from Madrid, that on the 17th ult. O. S. the Marquis de la Quadra, Secretary of State, deliver'd to Mr. Keene, the British Plenipotentiary, his Catholick Majesty's Answer to the last Memorials presented by that Minister; and that the latter dispatch'd a Courier with the said Answer to London. Till the same is made publick, 'tis thought fit to print the Answer which the Marquis gave to Mr. Keene's Memorial presented on the 10th of December last, which Answer will serve to form a just Idea of the Differences betwixt the two Crowns.

Sir,

'THE King having caused the Representations you have made to be seriously examin'd in his Council of the Indies, as also the Memorial of the English Ships supposed to be taken in divers Parts of America, by Ships carrying Spanish Colours, and the Proofs of the Facts annexed to them, his Majesty, after the best Information and maturest Consideration, has commanded me to tell you, Sir,

'That concerning the Ship Prince William, taken the 24th of March 1737, by two Spanish Ships, and carried into the Havanna; since the Governor and Royal Officers have written, that they are busy in drawing up the Acts upon the Declaration of that Capture, they shall be enjoined to send them without Delay, and as soon as they shall have been examined, according to Justice, his Majesty will order Satisfaction to be made to the Parties concerned for their Losses, if it appears that they have really been Losers, and in that Case he will order the Guilty to be punished.

'As to the Ship St. James, which is also claimed, the King has already ordered her to be restored.

'As to the Brigantine, the George, taken the 2d of May, 1737, by four Spanish Ships, for having Gold in Bars among her Cargo; since the Governor and Royal Officers of the Havanna have written, that they were drawing up the Acts, &c. as soon as they are received in the Council of the Indies, his Majesty will order, as before-mentioned in the Affair of the Prince William.

'I am to assure you, that the same shall be done with respect to the Loyal Charles, and the Dispatch of London, taken in July 1737, and carried into the Havanna by a Guarda Costa; and the Governor and Royal Officers of that Place, are drawing up Acts to determine whether those Vessels are lawful Prizes or not.

'We have received no Account of the Insult, said in the Memorial to be committed upon the Seahorse of Bristol, reported to be pillaged the 18th of August 1737, by a Spanish Man of War in her Passage from Jamaica to Bristol.

'Nor have we any Account of the Detension, Plundering, Rumaging, or Outrages supposed to be done to the Neptune Brigantine, going from Jamaica to London, said to be pillaged the 7th of May 1737, and three Days after by four Spanish Ships; nor of the like Insults said to be committed much about the same time upon the Prince William, and a Brigantine from New England.

'In like manner we have no Advice of what is said to have happened to the Cæsar Brigantine going from Barbados to Curacoa, which was attacked the 1st of July 1737, by a Spanish Guarda Costa, and though several Times boarded, after a brave Defence, got into a Place of Safety: His Majesty has given Orders for the most positive Accounts of these Facts to be forwarded to him; and his Intention is, that the Governors and Royal Officers of the Havanna and Porto Rico, shall each in his Jurisdiction cause an exact Search and Verification to be made of these Facts, any of his Subjects that shall be found guilty to be immediately seized, and the Acts to be sent over to him, that Prevaricators may be punished according to their Desert; and that they may be able to give him the most exact Informations, the King has enjoined to be communicated to them a List of the Names of the Ships and Captains, and also of the Time and Places, 'where the Insults complained of have been committed. At the same time his Majesty will order the Guarda Costas and Ships that go a cruizing, to conform themselves exactly to what is regulated by Treaties, in such a Manner, that the ill Conduct of their Crews may give no Occasion for such Complaints.

'As to the Non-Observance of the King's Orders, which you say were eluded by his Majesty's Officers in America, it might be owing perhaps to one of these Causes, *viz.* That the Reports made for obtaining those Orders, did not appear to be so strictly true as was pretended here; or that there was not due Proof made of the things which requir'd it, a Circumstance that ought to precede the Observation of his Majesty's Orders, and to be consistent with it. This Deficiency is the reason that no Account of that Matter is come to Hand; and therefore his Majesty orders me to tell you the same, to the end that you may specify what are the Orders that have not been put in Execution, by what Instances, and upon what Occasion they were dispatch'd, and to what Ministers they were directed, to the end that when these Things are known, his Majesty may repear his Orders, cause them to be punctually observed, and the Ministers who shall appear to have delay'd or hinder'd the Execution of them, to be punished according to Justice.

'You alledge in the Representation above-mentioned, that the Ships of the King of Great Britain have an indisputable Right to a free Navigation in the West Indian Seas, and to the lawful Commerce which is there carried on; that the Registering and Searching of English Ships by those bearing Spanish Colours, on Pretence of seeing if they have no Contraband Goods on board, are directly contrary to the Stipulation in the XIVth Article of the Treaty of 1667, which you report literally; and that the Method observed in making those Searches, by sometimes seizing the Ship and confiscating the whole Cargo, because some Merchandise, tho' ever so small a Quantity, was found on board, supposed to be of the Growth of the Spanish Colonies, is expresly prohibited by the XVth and XXIIId Articles of the said Treaty of 1667, which you also report literally: His Majesty who has been informed hereof, has ordered me to tell you, Sir, that the Treaty of 1667 has in none of its Articles, unless it be the VIIIth, any Clause applicable to the Trade and Navigation of the Indies, and that every Article seems to be of a contrary Tenor to what you pretend to discover in it, because the IId Article imports, *That the Subjects of the Two Crowns may reciprocally pass freely and safely, by Land and by Sea, and by Rivers, to the Countries, Confines, Lands, &c. where Traffick and Commerce have been hitherto used, and that they may bargain, buy and sell, as freely and securely as the Inhabitants of the respective Places, whether of their own or any other Nation that shall come thither, or have Leave to trade there.* These Terms *where Traffick and free Commerce, &c.* are also in the IVth Article. They are repeated in the VIIth, and as it is past all Doubt that those Things were never permitted in the Seas, nor on the Terra Firma of the Indies, but only in the Ports of the Continent of Europe, 'tis altogether as undoubted, that neither these Articles nor the others in the Treaty above-mention'd, can be understood of the Navigation or Trade of the Indies, and that they can only take place in Europe.

'The same Reflection is very obvious, upon reading the Vth Article of the Treaty, which says, *That the English may load the Merchandise of those Kingdoms, paying the Duties.* The same occurs also in the VIth, where 'tis said, *That no greater Duties shall be demanded than such as are usual, and regulated by the Tariff* (or Book of Rates) *which ought to be at every Custom house.* Now this cannot be understood of the Navigation or Traffick of the Indies.

'There is no mention made of the Commerce of that Country but at the VIIIth Article, where, as well with regard to the Indies as to other Countries, there is granted to Great Britain and its Shipping, every thing that was granted to the United Provinces by the Treaty of Munster, Anno 1648, without any Distinction, provided the same Laws and Conditions are observed, by which the Subjects of the United Provinces are bound and limited. This last Condition proves, that what is stipulated and granted in favour of the States General, cannot be denied to the English; but it proves at the same time too, that the latter cannot be excused from the Observation of the Laws to which the States General are obliged by the Treaty of Munster, the Vth Article of which relates to the East India Trade, and the VIth Article to that of the West Indies.

'This Article proves also, that in the Treaty of 1667, there is no manner of Regard had to the Commerce of the Indies, because the two Nations are excluded from Traffick and Navigation to the Ports of the King's Dominions in America.

'The Treaty concluded between the Two Crowns at Madrid on the 8th of October 1670, is explicit as to this Restriction. It establishes the Certainty of it in the VIIIth Article, where 'tis said, *That the respective Subjects of each of the Contracting Powers, shall abstain from sailing to and trafficking in the Ports and Places possessed by either of the Two Nations in the* West Indies. 'Tis expresly said in this Article, *That the Subjects of his Britannick Majesty shall not navigate, nor traffick, nor carry on any Trade to the Havens and Places which are possessed by the King of Spain in the* West Indies.

'These Expressions defeat the Proposition you advance, when you suppose that his Britannick Majesty's Subjects have a Right to Navigate and Trade to the *West Indies*. No other Permission of Navigation can be inferred, than to steer the Courses which lead to their Islands and Plantations. From hence it results, that they are subject to Confiscation, if it be made appear that they have alter'd their Course without Necessity, in order to draw near to the Spanish Coasts. If after Perusal of the Instruments that are expected upon the Facts which you mention, it appears there has been any Contravention to what is stipulated by the VIIIth Article above-mentioned, his Majesty will enjoyn that fitting Satisfaction be given, and such as shall be sufficient to secure the exact Accomplishment and intire Observation of what is stipulated between the Two Powers for the future.

'As to the Expressions with which you close your Representation, viz. *That, if contrary to all Expectation, your Instances founded upon Justice and the Treaties had not the Effect desired, his Britannick Majesty would be obliged to procure for his Subjects the Satisfaction which they have a Right to demand by virtue of those very Treaties, and the Law of Nations*; the King orders me to declare to you upon this Head, viz.

'That as his Majesty's great Equity, as well as his sincere Desire to maintain the most perfect Understanding with the *King of Great Britain*, and to secure to his Subjects those Exemptions and Franchises which they ought to enjoy in Commerce, determin'd him to dispatch the Orders above-mentioned for repairing the Damages which shall appear to have been done after Sight of the Acts expected upon the Matters of Complaint, so his Majesty cannot excuse himself from procuring that Security for his Subjects, which they ought to have according to the said Treaties, and to the Law of Nations, in case that by any sinister Persuation, or for want of a due Understanding of the true Meaning of the Treaties, any Outrage be committed, or attempted to be committed on the Part of Great Britain.

'I renew those Assurances to you of the Inclination which I have to oblige you, and pray God to give you long Life, &c.'

Sign'd,

Don Sebastian de la Quadra.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, June 12. Remain in the Downs the Eagle, Cathcart, for Orders; the Dutch Ship for East India. All the other outward bound Ships sailed this Morning. Came down and is sailed, the Mary Galley, Macdonell, for Lisbon; and the Content, Cornish, for the Streights. Wind S by E.

Gravesend, June 12. Passed by the Jemima, Clarabut, from Calais; the Liberty, Halfknight, from Dunkirk; the Elizabeth, Bradford, from Ostend.

The

The Dickenſon from Bermuda, is arrived in Margate Road.

LONDON.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Forteſcue Aland, Mr. Baron Thomſon.

Southampton, Tueſday July 11, at the Caſtle of Wincheſter.
Wilts, Saturday 15, at New Sarum.
Town and County of Pool, Thurſday 20, at the Guildhall of the ſaid Town.
Dorſet, the ſame Day at Dorcheſter.
City and County of Exeter, Monday 24, at the Guildhall of the ſaid City.
Devon, the ſame Day at the Caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Tueſday Auguſt 1, at Bodmyn.
Somerſet, Monday 7, at Bridgwater.
City of Briſtol, Saturday 12, at the Guildhall of the ſaid City.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in Great Marlborough Street, in the 50th Year of his Age, Capt. William Stapleton, Capt. of a Company in the Regiment of Royal Horſe, Blue, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Argyle.

Early Yeſterday Morning Mr. Young of Marlborough-ſtreet, was attack'd in Major Foubert's Paſſage by a Foot Pad, who knock'd him down, and falling againſt a Stone-Step at a Door, broke one of his Thighs ſhort in two; but the Watchmen coming to his Aſſiſtance, the Rogue made off without his Booty.

Yeſterday Orders were iſſued out that his Majeſty intends to Review the Horſe and Grenadier Guards in Hyde Park, on Monday next, and the reſpective Officers are ordered to prepare themſelves to be in Readineſs againſt that Day.

And on the Wedneſday following his Majeſty will Review the three Regiments of Foot Guards in the ſaid Park.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have ordered the ſeveral Ships at Deptford, Chatham, Portſmouth, Plymouth, &c. to be full manned and fitted out with all Expedition, in order to reinforce Admiral Haddock's Squadron in the Mediterranean.

Letters from Pontefract in Yorkſhire ſay, that the Lady Betty Haſtings, who had one of her Breaſts cut off by Dr. Johnſon, for a Cancer, was in a fair way of doing well, to the great Joy of all her Neighbourhood, her Ladyſhip's Hoſpitality and Generoſity ſupporting all the Poor near her.

On Saturday Morning laſt about 5 o'Clock, died of an Apoplectick Fit Thomas Bennet, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Nottingham.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe at Deptford Capt. John Commins, Captain of one of his Majeſty's Bomb Ketches.

On Monday Night laſt died Mr. Pike, at the Eight Bells in Ironmonger Row, Old-ſtreet, of the Wounds he received ſometime ſince by a Soldier (who is ſince committed to Newgate) by knocking him down with a Hatchet, of which Wounds he lingered and died of the ſame.

Laſt Night the Lady Preſton lay at the Point of Death, at her Houſe in New Bond-ſtreet.

Yeſterday Ann Carter was committed to the Gatehouſe, Weſtminſter, by Juſtice Margetts, for the Murder of her Baſtard Child.

Weſtminſter, April 15. 1738.

The ASSIZE of BREAD,

As ſet by the Worſhipful ALEXIUS CLAYTON, *Eſq; Deputy-Steward.*

	lb. oz. dr.		lb. oz. dr.
1d. or 2 half pen. Loaf new to weigh	0 09 04 White	6d. Loaf	05 03 07 Wheaten
	0 13 14 Wheaten		06 15 04 Houſhold
	1 02 09 Houſhold	12d. Loaf	10 06 13 Wheaten
	1 02 09 White		13 14 07 Houſhold
2 penny Loaf	1 11 13 Wheaten	18d. Loaf	15 10 04 Wheaten
	2 05 01 Houſhold		20 13 11 Houſhold

It is alſo Ordered, that the Bakers within this City and Liberty do not for the future make any Half-quartern Loaves.

And whereas it is enacted, That all Bakers ſhall and may, after Sept. 1, 1725, make, bake, ſell, and expoſe to Sale, Peck, Half-Peck, or Quartern Loaves, ſo as the ſame are made and ſold, both as to Weight and Price, in Proportion to the Aſſize-Table, according to which they are aſcertain'd as follows:

WHEATEN-BREAD.

lb. oz. dr.		lb. oz. dr.
Peck Loaf 17 06 02	Quartern Loaf	04 05 08
Half Peck 08 11 01		

By the Court,

HART.

N.B. The Price of the Half Peck fine Wheaten, according to the preſent Aſſize, is Ten Pence, and ſo in Proportion.

BANKRUPTS.

John Morgan, late of Landevery, in the County of Caermarthen, Chapman.

William Toms, late of Bromſgrove, in the County of Worceſter, Ironmonger.

John Smith, of Knaves-Acre, late of the Pariſh of St. James, Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Cheeſemonger.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.		07 33	08 40

Bank Stock 142 1-half, 142 3-4ths. India nothing done. South Sea 101 3 4ths. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths. New ditto 111 5 8ths, Books ſhut. Three per Cent 106 3-8ths. 3 per Cent. Loan 112 3 4ths. 5 per Cent. ditto 101 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Royal Aſſurance 111. London Aſſurance 15. African 13 3-4ths India Bonds 6 l. 18 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 1 l. 8 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 3 l. 5 s. to 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 7-8ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 1-4th per Cent. Premium Million Bank 121 1-half.

Weſtminſter-Bridge Office, June 2, 1738

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commiſſioners appointed for building a Bridge from the City of Weſtminſter, to the oppoſite Shore in the County of Surry, are to meet at their Office in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, on Friday next the 16th Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, June 6, 1738.

For SALE.

By Order of the Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c.

ON Wedneſday the 14th of June 1738, *at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up to Sale, in the Long Room in the Cuſtom-Houſe, London, ſeveral Parcels of Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee Raw and Roaſted, Brandy, Rum, Geneva and Tobacco, clear of all Duties.*

To be ſeen at the King's Warehouſe on Monday the 12th, Tueſday the 13 of June, and on Wedneſday Morning before the Sale, between the Hours of 8 and 12 in the Forenoon, and 3 and 5 in the Afternoon.

Where Catalogues will be deliver'd.

ON Tueſday the 25th of July next, will be run for on Warkworth Plain near Banbury in Oxfordſhire, a Purſe of 50 Guineas, by any Horſe, &c. carrying 12 Stone, that never won the Value of 80 Guineas at one Time Every Horſe, &c. to pay 4 Guineas Entrance, if no Contributor; if a Contributor, 2 Guineas only.

On Wedneſday the 26th, a Purſe of 10 Guineas will be run for by Galloways of 14 Hands high, to carry 9 Stone the higheſt, and to allow Weight for Inches to thoſe under. Every Galloway to pay one Guinea Entrance.

On Thurſday the 27th, a Purſe of 20 Guineas will be run for by any Horſe, &c carrying 10 Stone, that never won the Value of 40 Guineas at one Time: Paying 2 Guineas Entrance

Every Horſe, &c. that runs for theſe Purſes, to be enter'd and ſhewn on Friday the 21ſt Day of July next, between the Hours of 4 and 8 in the Afternoon at Banbury, and to be kept only at the Houſes of thoſe who contribute a Guinea towards the Town Purſe. Every one that Enters a Horſe, to pay two Shillings and Six-pence to the Clerk of the Race.

N. B. *No leſs than three Horſes to ſtart for either of theſe Purſes, &c. To run according to Order.*

This Day is Publiſhed,

I. A Diſcourſe of the viſible and inviſible Church of Chriſt; in which it is ſhewn, that the Powers claimed by the Officers of the viſible Church, are not inconſiſtent with the Supremacy of Chriſt as Head; or with the Rights and Liberties of Chriſtians, as Members of the inviſible Church. By JOHN ROGERS, D. D. Vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate, Canon of Wells, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty. The 5th Edition, corrected.

II. A Review of a Diſcourſe of the viſible and inviſible Church of Chriſt, being a Reply to Mr. Sykes's Anſwer to that Diſcourſe. By JOHN ROGERS, D. D. The 3d Edition.

III. A Critical Examination of the Holy Goſpels according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with Regard to the Hiſtory of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. By the Author of the Vindication of the Hiſtory of the Septuagint.

Magna eſt veritas, et prevalebit.

IV. A Vindication of the Hiſtory of the Septuagint from the Miſrepreſentations of the Learned Scaliger, Dupin, Dr. Hody, Dr. Prideaux, and other modern Criticks.

V. A Sermon preached at the Annual Viſitation of the Lord Biſhop of WINCHESTER at Andover, in the County of Southampton, Sept. 14, 1737. By Ferdinando Warner, Vicar of Whitechurch in Hampſhire. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of ſeveral of the Clergy.

To be Publiſhed by SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Hiſtory of the Engliſh Baptiſts, Vol II. containing their Hiſtory from the Reformation of King Charles II. to the End of his Reign. By Thomas Crosby, Teacher of the Mathematicks upon Horſeydown. Neatly bound in Calf 5 s. in the Sheets 4 s. Subſcribers ſix to the ſeventh Gratis; one half to be paid down, the other half at Delivery.

The few that remain of the firſt Volume may be had of the following Booksellers, viz Meſſ. Mount and Page on Tower-Hill, Mr Aaron Ward in Little Britain, Mr. Joſeph Fither in Cornhill, Mr. Caleb Hooker in Ratcliff Highway, Mr. Noon in the Poultry, Mr. Puty at Chatham, and of the Author either at his Houſe upon Horſeydown, or at his Houſe in Vine-ſtreet, Minories

N. B. This Volume by itſelf will be deliver'd to none but Subſcribers, and no Subſcriptions taken after the 2d of September, becauſe the firſt Sheets will be then printed off, and no more printed than will pair with what remains unſold of the firſt Volume

---

The only true Specifick Chymical LIQUOR, *For* Diſſolving *and bringing away the* Stone, *whether in the* Kidneys, Ureters *or* Bladder; *and for inſtantly curing the* Strangury, *and all Heat, Pain, Stoppage or Difficulty in making Water.*

THE very firſt Doſe of it gives perfect Eaſe in a Moment, even in the moſt racking Fit either STONE or GRAVEL, and at once entirely frees the Patient from the STRANGURY, and all Heat, Pain and Stoppage of Urine; it dilates the Ureters, makes them ſlippery, that the Crumblings of large Stones, together with Sand and Gravel, may paſs freely from the Reins, and be voided with Urine without Pain; effectually cleanſes the Kidneys, Bladder, and all Urinary Paſſages from gritty calculous Matter; heals all internal Excoriations or Soreneſs of the Parts, directly takes off all Pain in the Back, and thoſe Pains ſometimes like the Cholick, and may be depended upon to diſſolve large Stones, ſo as infallibly to cure that moſt miſerable Diſtemper.

It gives ſuch ſudden and unſpeakable Relief, that whoever takes but one Doſe of it, will be thoroughly convinced of its ſurpriſing Efficacy, which many Hundreds have happily experienced to their infinite Satisfaction.

It is ſuch an agreeable Diuretick and powerful Diſſolvent, that it infallibly prevents the Stone in thoſe who are troubled with Gravel only; and for the perfect Cure of either Stone, Gravel, and all Diſorders of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder occaſioned thereby, is the only true Specifick Remedy that can be ſurely and ſafely rely'd upon, as it gives inſtant Eaſe as ſoon as taken, (even when nothing elſe will) and infallibly accompliſhes a perfect Cure without the leaſt Trouble, being pleaſant to the Palate, agreeable to the Stomach, and comforting to the whole Body. It is to be had only at Jacob's Coffee-houſe againſt the Angel and Crown Tavern in Bow-ſtreet, behind the Royal Exchange, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions at large.

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weakneſſes *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, vident Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe, and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, and Urinary Paſſages, whichit almoſt inſtantly cures, brings to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decays of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out, and all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, and all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Rackſtraw's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row,*